have already been made, first, for the detenhave already been made, hist, for the deten-tion and return to their native coun-tries of all persons who are convicted of any crimes except political; and second— Representative Brewer-Let me ask a question there. So far as the laws and regu-lations which relate to the immigrants who arrive in New York are concerned, they do to not apply to any of the other ports, as I

Mr. Resewater—The laws apply to all ports. Representative Brewer—The laws may, but the regulations of the commissioners of immi-gration in New York are not applicable to

ny of the other ports of our country! Mr. Rosewater These regulations are not applicable, but the government has clothed the secretary of the treasury with authority to instruct the collector of each port to employ proper supervisors of immigration, and to carry out very much the same idea that is to carry out very much the same idea that is now being carried out by the commissioners in New York. Therefore, whatever immigrants may land on our shores at Baltimore, New Orleans, Philadelphia or Boston, are all subject to the same laws and registions, so far as the acts of congress can be carried into effect by the collectors of the peris. But the percentage of immigration coming to this country through other ports is comparatively small. I have just received the report of the New York commission for 1859 which was in the hands of the printer up to yesterday. ne hands of the printer up to yesterday. Representative Owen—You refer to the re-

Representative Owen—you refer to the report of the New York commission!

Mr. Rosewater—The New York commission. It contains a compiled statement of the
number of immigrants who have landed in
this country since 1847. The total number of
immigrants of all nationalities who have
landed at the port of New York since 1847, in
thirty three years, is 0.630.635. In 1889 there thirty-three years, is 9,639,635. In 1889 there were landed at Castle Garden 394,231 immigrants, being a decrease of 70.485 as compared with the year 1888, and 56,172 less than landed in 1887. So at the present time the ratio of immigration is on the decrease con-siderably from what it had been for the last

Since the passage of the act of congress August 3, 1882, up to December 31, 1889, there have been 791 immigrants prohibited from landing at the port of New York. During the same period there have been returned 5.317 immigrants who amultival their installer. 317 immigrants who admitted their inability

The total number of foreign people who have migrated to this country is estimated at somewhere between tweive and fourteen millions. The exact number cannot probably be ascertained. I speak of the number com-ing to this country since 1820. The number was very small in the earlier part of the century, but increased after the revolucentury, but increased after the revolu-tion of 1848 in Europe. Quite a large number of political refugees and people who were discontented with their governwho were discontinued with a state of the ment came over then and immigration gradually increased up to 1855. Then it suddenly decreased again. In 1854 the total number of immigrants who landed at the port of New York was 319,223, or only a very small frac-tion less than what it was last year. The next year, in 1855, it came down to 135,000. In 1856 the number was 142,000. Then it rose in 1857 to 183,000. The fact that we had a financial crisis and hard times in 1857 resuited in a corresponding decrease of immi-gration, so that in 1858 the number of immi-grants was only 78,589. In 1859 it was 79,322, and in 1800, 105,162 came over. In 1861 there was another decrease, owing to the outbreak f the civil war, and the number fell to 65,539. When the war was at its height foreign immi-gration increased, and there is no doubt that probably a very large percentage of those who, did come over enlisted in the union

The question that must present itself to all thinking men is, first, has immigration been detrimental to the people of the United States, and, second, is it right and just that any class of men, no matter on what part of the globe they are located, who are willing and able to work, and come with the inten be deprived of the opportunity to better their condition by rigid regulations that would bar them out altogether. It seems to me that that time has not yet come.

I have peculiar relations individually, I was born abroad. Two of my brothers were born in this country. My wife was born in Representative Owen-What is your nation-

Mr. Resewater-I was born in Bohemia. I have always held that I am just as good as my brothers of American nativity, that the acci-dent of birth makes no difference in manhood, that a man's conduct must be the sole stand and of his character, and that pride of birth is a remnant of barbarian functions. It seems to me that in this nineteenth century, or rather almost on the verge of the twentieth century, all intelligent people, must, concede that every man must stand on his own merits. Every intelligent American must realize that he owes his presence in this country to the incident of imigration. According to the new Century dictionary "an American is a descendant of Europeans born in America, and in the most restricted popular sense a citizen of the United States." They say, scratch a Russian you will find a Tartar. How deep would we have to scratch through the skin of any native American, unless he be an Indian before we would strike the flesh and blood of

his field of activity.

We are fold that the coming hither of large numbers of foreigners would result in disastrous competition to American labor, but we must bear in mind that the struggle for existence and the law of the survival of the fittest are stern realities not to be overcome by any act of congress. It is a delusion to assume that the pauper labor of Europe, as it is called, transplanted to this side of the ocean will seriously impair the condition and properity of our working men. Temporarily here and there, it may be true, but the ill-noid oilers of Europe are the consumers of the surplus products of our farmers. They consurplus products of our farmers. They consume our surplus meat; and while they eat meat only once a week and have a much more scanty subsistence over there, when they are transferred to this side

some foreigner who had crossed the sea and

ught a new home where he could broaden

they will cat meat first twice a week, then probably three times, and before they have ocen in this country two years they will have ment every day. They have a better livelihood here and their wants become enlarged. No matter what country they hall from they must be housed and supplied with food and raiment when they get here. All of them re-quire some furniture. All of them be-some consumers of provisions and purchasers of products of the skill and industry of Amer-

Now, which is best! Is it more profitable ship our surplus provisions and products to Europe for consumption and pay for transporting them across the ocean, or will we cerive greater benefit by bringing the consumer of our surplus meats and grain over here and by enlarging our home consumption create additional employment for our own skilled mechanics and laborers!

that the immigrants who come across will become their competitors, but in what line? The great body of them are common laborers. Do you find a native American anywhere now cleaning the streets, dig-ging the sewers and filling the grades of a railroad? They seek employment in something lighter. They seldom engage in menial work. Years ago Irishmen built our rail-roads and dug our canals. Now the hardest and poorest paid labor is performed by Ital-ians, Hungarians, Scandinavians and Poles. But those people do not stay on this side very long before they inform themselves of the value of labor, and their children after a very short residence become imbued with American ideas and their wants are accord-ingly enlarged. Right here let me say that few immigrants come to America in a desti-tute condition. During the year 1880 the im-migrants that landed at Castle Garden exchanged about two millions and a half of for-eign money into American currency and purchased over three million dollars' worth of railroad tickets. These people nearly all had some American money when they landed. You will doubtless concede that the value of real estate is gauged by population. Elimi-nate from the city of New York the foreign born population and you could not sell property on Broadway at fifty cents on the dollar or even at twenty-five cents on the dellar. Eliminate from Chicago the foreign born population and Chicago real estate values would shrink enormously, even if you located ten world's fairs all around her suburbs. Eliminate from the west the foreign born settlers and western farms would be a drug in the market and western towns would be stimele by commercial paralysis.

The emigration commissioners have taken great pains to ascertain the nationality immigrants on landing in New York. cording to their last report out of 9,639,000 the number who came over here since 1847, there were 3,425,208 Germans, or 30 per cent; 2,541,148 were Irish, or 35 per cent; 1,515,556 were natives of England, Scotland and Wales, or about 15 per cent, and of the decried Polanders, that you hear so much about, only 18,344 are recorded as having come to this country in thirty-three years. Italy has furnished 317,182, or just 3 per cent of the total immigration that has landed in this country.

There has been so much said about the etched Italians who come over here that I el like "pointing backwards" and calling at ation to the fact that the discoverer of Christopher Columbus, was an his hemisphere was named, was an Italian that long before the ancestors of the proudest Anglo-Saxon who walks this soil were able to

divest themselves of the savagory of the Vikings and Norsemen, the Italians had art, and science, and law-They gave to the world a Justinian, a Gai-lileo, a Michael Angelo and a Rafael and a Garibaldi; and they have given to the world Genoa and Venice, republies that existed long before ours was even conceived of. As to the wretched Poles, Kosciusko and Pulaski were heroes in the war that made this country free and independent. The Germans have furnished their full quota of patriots. De Kalb and Steuben fought side by side with Wash-ington. I walked through the national cemetery of Mission Ridge in September, and there among 13,000 herote soldiers who died for the union, buried side by side under headstones inscribed with their names, are men-born in Germany, and Ireland, and England,

and Scotland, and Scandinavia. I dare say, had it not been for the enormous influx of foreign migration and the several hundred thousand foreign born citizens who risked their lives and their fortunes in defense of its flag the Union could not have been restored in four

But, you will say these people are ignorant,

lived in north Alabama at the outbreak of the war and among the citizens I was asso ciated with there those who could not read or write stood for the Union and the intelligent, well educated people of the south tried to de-stroy it. I was in West Virginia with the army and there I found hundreds of people who could not read or write. Americans born on this soil and whose fathers were born here before them-people who had never seen a railroad, who had never heard of a telegraph, and among them those who were not competent to read or write, the percentage of loyalty was very much greater than among those who were educated. This does not show that ignorance is desirable, but merely indicates that the republic is sometimes sufer in the hands of the ignorant than the educated by the state of the control of the con cated. Really there is no serious danger t pprehend from the continued influx of immigration. Just look at it. Out of some 66,000,e00 population we now have there probably are from 8,000,000 to 10, 000,000 foreign born, making perhaps some thing like 12 per cent of our population. Fully one-half of that number are rapidly assimilating with us, and the other half is dying off from year to year. Now, let me call attention to some of the treaties that have been made by our government with other countries, because our people, when traveling abroad, are necessarily treated very much in the same spirit that we treat these who come here. International county would demand among nations just what we would do arrong individuals, the adoption of the golden rule. There are hundreds of thousands of Americans now all over Europe, and for that mat-ter in Asia and in Africa, and those people are subject, of course, to the regulations of the various countries in which they live and through which they travel; but as citizens of this republic they are not subjected to very much annoyance. There has been very little trouble with passports; they have gone out of date; and we should not establish any system that

would require passports of people coming over here, or to subject them to a \$\infty\$ head tax, as is proposed in some of the bills not rend-That of Senator Mitchell, for instance, makes the landing of a person who differs with us as regards our form of government lmost a crime; at any rate it is prohibited. The Chaleman - What is the language used iich you say coyers the idea: Mr. Rosewater—It cannot be construed

The Chairman-But what is the language

Mr. Rosewater—I shall give you the exact language of the bill. I have the bill with me. Senate bill 453 provides—
That from and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful for any person, a subject of any foreign government, as well those who are now within the limits of the United States, and who may hereafter leave the United States and attempt to return, as those who have never been here, or, having been here, have departed from the United States, who is an avowed anarchist or nihilist, or who is personally hostile to the principles of the constitution of the United States, or to the form of government of the Fulted States; or who is an idiot, etc., to land in any of our ports.
Suppose that a monarchist should desire to travel through this country this bill requires Mr. Rosewater-I shall give you the exact travel through this country this bill requires that he shall change his mind. in order to be allowed to land in the United States.

opinion from us in regard to our form of gov-

Mr. Rosewater-It shows to what an unreasonable extent some men would go in their idea to Americanize, as they call it, all our institutions. Right there let me say, they do not Americanize them but they do just the opposite. Seventy-five years ago Joseph Bonaparte sought refuge here and lived in this country for some years. He had been king of Naples and he did not change his mind as to his right to be a king. Louis Napoleon lived in this country at one time, and during our war the Orleans princes accom-panied General McClellan in his Virginia compaign. These foreigners were not in sympathy with our form of government. It is difficult to conceive how we could by any ct of congress prevent the landing of people the are not believers in our form of government, even if they were anarchists and

But socialism is one of those things that ery few people seem to understand. They has everybody as a socialist who thinks there is something wrong with the governmental machine. Edward Bellamy would be a dangerous socialist, if he had his way in "Looking Backward." He wants to upset our entire system of government, and yet we tolerate him; we allow his books to be sold by the thousand, and allow clubs to be formed to propagate his socialistic doctrines. Henry George holds opinions that are radically at variance with our present form of govern-ment, yet he goes on writing and lecturing. But if a foreigner expresses an adverse alon about our institutions he is labeled

Our treaties with England and France stimlate that citizens of those countries shall have the same rights to come to this country that are granted to our citizens in England and France. It is different with Germany. The naturalization treaty with Germany stipulates that naturalized citizens of this country are allowed to remain there for only two years. Mr. Bancroft found it very difficult to nego-tiate with the German government. At any rate, they allow free ingress and egress to all people who go from this country, and it is only as to German subjects who have been in this country and were naturalized here and who go back there that they claim an alle-giance from if they remain there two years.

But the question would naturally arise, what would be the effect of any material change of our immigrant laws in regard to these treaties! Would it not also have a tendency to scriously embroil us with foreign governments without materially benefitting our country! We have a very large influx of people from Canada. You see the Canadians coming in at different points, and to say that a man who comes here from Canada should be compelled to get a permit or a certificate or a passport from the American consul in Toronto would be a good deal of a hardship. It would be unreasonable and contrary I believe, to the

spirit of this government.

I have hardly dwell upon the fact that billions upon billions of wealth have been added to our resources by immigration from all parts of the world. The South American republics are doing whatever they can to in line immigrants to come to their country. They offer them lands and they offer them cattle as inducements to get them to settle there. In many of our states south and west umigration boards are scattering documents far and wide, in which they set forth the advantages and resources a their states so that inundgrants may come and locate there.

Three mouths ago a gentleman representing a large interest in the state of Vermont went to New York and sought to arrange for colonizing the farms that had been abandoned by ve American farmers on account of their sterility, or at least on account of the inabily of those farmers to make a living on them, hey are now trying to organize a Scandinavian colony to come to Vermont and take the place of those farmers who have left, and who have probably gone west to improve their ondition farther out. In Berkshire county, dassachusetts, is a similar condition of hings. Now, what harm will there be if those Scandinavians come to Vermont of Massachusetts or any place in New England, wherever the ground has not afforded a sufficient subsistence for the American farmer with his expanded wants! With their

are doing that they must have fuel, furniture

are doing that they must have fuel, furniture and clothing; they must have boots and shoes; they must have sugar and coffee and other articles, so that the merchants, manufacturers and workingmen of New Englami will be directly and Indirectly benefitted.

The Chairman - There are some other gentiemen here who were promised that they should have a hearing this morning, and that you may not waste any of the time you will occupy, I take occasion to say that I suppose there is no member of the committee who has reached the conclusion that any bill should be passed terminating the immigration into this ountry of persons who will make good citiens. There are some expressions in some of he bills indicating that intention, but in the pressed. What I should like you to confine yourself to for the remainder of your time is the provision of senate bill 2003 or any of the provisions of other bills pending which tend to regulate immigration and keep out improper persons, and not to a general argument against terminating immigration, which no one proposes. In this connection I will ask you to state to the committee whether you are whether there are provisions concerning im-migration which you think it would be well to have enacted into a law. I will ask now whether Mr. Wolf and the other German gentlemen who are here wish to be heard? Representative Owen-Mr. Niedringhaus

has some friends here from St. Louis who de-sire to be heard. The Chairman-Mr. Niedringhaus, state that you desire of the committee. Representative. Niedringhaus—There is a delegation here representing a number of German societies of which Mr. Rosewater is also a member. I should like to introduce to you, whenever Mr. Rosewater is through, the Hon, Mr. Bartholdt of St. Louis, one of our

cading German journalists, the editor of the fribune of that city. The Chairman—There is an hour left and n may divide the time among yourselves as

Mr. Rosewater-I shall be through in ten

Representative Lehlbach—I understand Mr. Rosewater to say that he is opposed to any legislation; that he thinks, the laws at present are sufficient, if carried out. The Chairman—I did not understand him to say distinctly that he is opposed to all legis-

Mr. Rosewater-I believe the laws already enacted are ample enough for all practical purposes for the exclusion of all the undestruble classes. Here is a bill for instance, house bill 11, 393, which provides that no alien who cannot speak the English language and read the constitution of the

United States, etc., shall be permitted. This however is a naturalization bill, I see. Representative Owen-That is Mr. Oates' aturalization bill of the last congress.
Mr. Rosewater—On that point I wish to say that I think there are a very large number of people who realize that it would be unjust to exact from one class of people what you do not exact from the others. You have now ten or twelve million voters, among whom perhaps two million are unable to read and write the English language. Representative Niedringhans—Fluently.

Mr. Kosewater-For that matter, a great many even born on this soil are not able to read and write, and they exercise the elective franchise. Comparatively very few of those who come from abroad at the present time are unable to read and write their own language. The laws of Germany, for instance, make education compulsory. The laws of Austria are very much the same. Most of the people who now come do have the ability to write their names or to read and write in

their own language, but at the same time it would be very harsh to exact from them a knowledge of the English language, especially so far as interpreting the constitution is con-cerned, as one of these bills provides. Another one of the bills pending provides for passports from American consuls. The question is why should such passports be

now required. Only twice in the history of the United States have passports been reonired, the first time after the passage of the allen and sedition laws, in the carry part of the century, and the second time in 1861, during the civil war, and then for only a very for any body to perform these functions abroad with any degree of success or satisfaction. Very few of our consuls, even if they were familiar with the language of the country, could acter of the person applying and ascertain his views on political questions, or anything of that kind. If he is really a member of a se-cret society with anarchistic tendencies; anowed to land in the United States.

The Chairman—You have proved the statement you made, that one of the bills does propose to exclude a person who discovered the society will know it.

If it is required that the foreign govern-ment shall certify to the character of the applicant, then whom will they recommend! Naturally they want to get rid of those who are offensive to them and retain those who are good citizens and well-to-do. They will try to recommend and pass without any trouble all those whom they wish to get rid of, and those who are desirable will be leated to a good deal of annovance. Then one of these bills provides, as I remember it that three months notice shall be given by any immigrant who desires to locate i America. That would be a great hardshi and an unreasonable restriction. If he de sires to migrate from some of those rural places, (in fact the bulk of immigration comes from the smaller villages and towns. he would be required to go through a deal of turmoil and bother about it, to the authorities three months ahead that he desires to come. There might be reason why he would want to go immediately. His relatives on the other side might be dan oasly ill or their death may require speedy presence. He may be compelled t change his residence, without any offens either to his own government or to this government. These are barriers that would only embarrass and annoy, and I question whether you would improve the quality of immigrants by such restrictions All the classes that are not desirable are al ready excluded by the present laws, and all we need is a better administration, more rigid exclusion, more rigid inspection at the ports where these people enter. All those who are physically disabled are already ex-cluded. All who have committed crimes are excluded; and all who come here under con

tract to perform work are excluded. I want to close by quoting from a Decora-tion day oration by a full blooded American, Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll. Colonel Inger-soll may not be orthodox but he is good au-thority on patriotism. He said: "We see the first ships whose prows were glided by the western sun. We feel the thrill of dis-covery when the new world was found. We see the oppressed, the serf, the presant, and the slave men whose flesh had known the chill of chains—the adventurous, the proud, the brave, sailing an unknown seeking homes in unknown lands. W the settlements, the little clearings, block house and the fort, the rude and lo Brave men, true women, builders of iomes, fellers of forests, founders of states eparated from the old world-away from the heartless distinctions of caste; away from ceptres and titles and crowns—they gov-

From every land, of every speech, driven by want and fured by hope, exiles and emi-grants sought the mysterious continent of the

west."

In an appeal to our flag, he says:

"The flag for which the heroes fought, for which they died, is the symbol of all we are, of all we hope to be. It is the emblem of equal rights. It means free hands, free lips, self-government and the sovereignty of the individual. It means that this continent has been dedicated to freedom.

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"It means that this continent has been dedicated to freedom.

"It means that every citizen of the repub-c, native or naturalized, must be protected at home in every state, abroad in every land, on every sea. It means that all distinctions based on birth or blood have perished from our law; that our government shall stand between labor and capital, between the weak and strong, between the individual and the corporation, between wint and wealth and give and guarantee simple justice to each and all. It means that there shall be a legal remedy for every wrong. It means national hospitality—that we must welcome to our shores the exiles of the world, and that we may not drive them back. Some may be deformed by labor, dwarfed by hunger, broken in spirit, victims of tyranny and caste

—in whose sad faces may be read the touch-ing record of a weary life—and yet their children, been of liberty and love, will be symmetrical and fair, intelligent and free." These are my sentiments, and this is why I appeal to you not to make the path of the poor immigrant more difficult, and not to ob-struct him more than is absolutely necessary when he is seeking a new home and seeking for his children a country in which they we be able to participate in self-government.

Bond Offerings.

peculiar thrift and industry, and their willing ness to put in sixteen hours a day, these Scandinavians will reclaim those farms and make them sustain a new population. While they \$1.22 ex-interest; \$9,500 at \$1.03;4.

SHE ACTED IN SELF-DEFENSE.

A Carroll, Ia., Woman Fatally Wounds Her Brutal Husband.

THE ANTI-PROHIBITION CONFERENCE.

A Number of Delegates Already on the Ground-A New Railroad Company, Incorporated-The Legislature.

CARROLL, In., March 31 .- [Special Telegram to Tur. Ber. |-About 2 o'clock this afternoon the residents in the vicinity of Sixth street were startled by the sound of a shot. Soon after a man rushed out of Wilcox's laundry and dropped in the street. Investigation showed him to be S. E. Wilcox, proprictor of the laundry. He had a quarrel with his wife and picked up a poker and chased her up stairs, declaring his intention of braining her, when she grabbed a revolver and turned and shot him. The ball entered the abdomen and came out on his back. He is fatally in-jured, and will probably die before morning. Wilcox and his wife have quarrelled for several years, but at present were pulling to-gether and doing a prosperous laundry busi-ness. The sheriff immediately arrested Mrs. Wilcox and she is now in jail.

The Legislature. DESMOINES, Ia., March 31.—The house this orning passed the anti-trust bill, after sonsiderable discussion. The senate bill lengthening the present term of present county auditors, in order to make auditors and treasurers alternate in election, was passed, also the senate bill allowing cities to levy special taxes

courses into sewers. The house passed the senate bill appropriating \$3,000 for the care of historical records; also a joint resolution providing for the printing of the messages of Governors Larrabce

for the purpose of changing natural water

and Boies in foreign languages.

After some discussion in the senate on the bill to compel private banks to come under the provisions of the banking law, it was referred to the banks and banking committee without action. The bill for the relief of cer-

tain unregistered pharmacists was passed.

The senate in the afternoon passed house bill appropriating \$4,800 to pay the expenses of the university investigation. A bill was passed granting railroads two years' extension of time for putting up fences. A bill listing the capital stocks of banks for taxation was amended and referred to the judicial committee.

The senate in the evening disposed of

seventy-seven bills, a majority by indefinite postponement. Only legalizing acts and bills recommended for indefinite postponement were considered.

The Railroad Commissioners. Dgs Moines, Ia., March 31.- [Special Telegram to THE BEE, |-E. C. Murphy, general manager of the Humeston & Shenandoah road, has filed an answer with the railroad commissioners to the complaint of the citizens of Clarinda against) the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City railwhy and the Shenandoah rallway to require them to unite in erecting a depot sultable for the transfer of freight and passengers at the point of crossing of the two roads in the town of Diagonal, Rengold counand also to recoive said railroads to connect their tracks it the point of said crossing Mr. Murphy claims that the company now has a depot with plutforms, side tracks and all other conveniences suitable, for the transaction of passenger and freight business between the two roads, and that the claim of patitioners is unreasonable and in part

Кеокик, Ia., March 31.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE. |- The purchasers of the Fort Madison & Northwestern road filed articles of incorporation this morning of a new road to be called the Chicago, Fort Madison & Des Molnes railway, with a capital stock of \$2,000,000. It is announced that the road will be widened to standard guage, and be extended to Des Moines. It is expected that the road will be built as far as Ottumwa this year. This morning representatives of the naid the master in ch cery the sum of \$18,100, the purchase price of the road which they bid in a few days ago. Among the incorporators of the new road are ex-Governor Buren, R. Sheman of this state, William I. Black of Chicago and H Scott of Pennsylvania. The latter is to be operintendent and general manager.

Car Thieves Arrested. DUBUQUE, Ia., March 31,-[Special Tele-

gram to Tue Ber. | For some time there has been systematic thicking from loaded cars on sidings in this city. Saturday night a car on the Kansas City road was broken upon and conds to the value of \$100 were taken out. Suspicion pointed to three young men living on a boat. The boat was searched last night, the plunder was found, and they were taken in. Two of them, named Miller, reside here, and the other, Kelly, lives in Sioux City.

A Sportsman Drowned. Sioux Cirv, Ia., March 31.-[Special Tele gram to THE BEE. |-Fred Cook, one of the most popular young men in the city, and highly connected, was drowned Sunday morning while duck hunting on McCook lake in Dakota. George Jackson, one of the party that searched for Cook, in getting out of a boat discharged both barrels of a shotgun into his arm so that it had to be amputated.

The Delegates Assembling.

DES Morses, Ia., March 31.- Special Telegram to THE BEE. |- Delegates to the anti-prohibition republican conference are beginning to arrive and many are expected tomorrow. The delegates are invited to meet at the headquarters in the Savory club rooms Wednesday morning. The first public meet-ing will be at 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon,

He Played With a Gun. Sac Ciry, Ia., March 31 .- [Special Telegram to The Bee. |- Some boys were playing with a gan yesterday. It was discharged and the shot struck Fred Comestock in the head, passing down through his face and tearing ut the brain, eyes and jaw. His death is momentarily expected.

Declined the Nomination. DES MOINES, Ia., March 31.- | Special Tele gram to THE BEE. |- Captain Russell, candidate for mayor on the citizens' ticket, announced tonight that he could not accept the nomination for business reasons. The op-

position is quite demoralized, and the repub-ican ticket will probably be elected by a rge majority. The Bill Was Rushed Through. DES MOINES, IA. March 31.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE]—The trust bill which assed the house today was rushed through without any examination by the judiciary committees. There are fears that it will be ound unconstitutional, as the Missouri found unconstitutional, as the Missouri statute has been, after which it is modelled.

Sioux City & Denver Equipments. Sioux City, Ta., March 31.—19 Telegram to Tax Ber. |—General ager McKenzie dof the Sioux City Denver road totoday signed a contract with the Missouri Car and Foundry company of St. Louis for four hundred freight

Cedar Rapids Prohibitionists. CEDAR RAPIDS, In., March 31. - [Special Telegram to Tun Ben. - The county temperance convention today, after a spirited discussion, declared in favor of the present law with no resubmission, and appointed an enreement committee.

Joined the Interstate League. CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., March 31 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-The directors of the Cedar Rapids baseball club today decided to go into the Illinois-Iowa league.

Arrested for Bigamy. DAVENPORT, In., March 31. - (Special to Tun BEE. |- Detectives from Chicago came here today and arrested a Mr. and Mrs. Forguson on the charge of bigumy. They came here a | diaphanous drapings.

few days ago unmarried, lived together till some one told them they better have a cere-mony performed, and now it turns out that the woman was an cloper named Smith, who had left her husband in Chicago and run off with Ferguson. Both parties refuse to talk, but the woman says she will go to jall before she will go back to Smith.

A NEW PAPAL RESIDENCE.

Negotiations for Ceding the Austria Province of Trent.

[Copyright 1890 by James Gordon Bennett.] VIENNA, March 31.—[New York Heyald Cable-Special to THE BEE. |- The Vienna correspondent of the Tribune, who is also a professor of Italian to the children of Archduke Charles Louis, telegraphs this evening that in an important Roman journal is the following information, resulting, he says, from an interview with a high personage, whom he cannot name at present. According to this personage negotiations have been in progress for several months, between the emperor of Austria and the vatican which may lead to the cession of the troublesome province of Trent to the holy father as a residence. The offer has been actually made and only an answer from the vatican is awaited at the foreign office. I can learn nothing, but I have reason to think that this startling statement is not without foundation. Of course, however, the consent of the reichsrath would have to be obtained to such a cession.

COULD KILL THE CZAR.

A Nihilist Suicides and Leaves an Ex-

planatory Letter. London, March 31.-A St. Petersburg disnatch today to the Daily Telegraph says a man committed snieide vesterday leaving a letter saying that he had destroyed himself sooner than kill the exar, be having been se-lected by ballot for that duty. The letter gave the names of his accomplices, several or

FIRE AND POLICE COMMISSION. It Holds a Long but Rather Unin-

teresting Session. In the absence of Mayor Cushing, who is expected home from his Colorado trip today, Mr. Gilbert acted as chairman of last night's meeting of the fire and police board. Mr. Smith was another absentee. It was a long but comparatively uninteresting session.

For the first time in several weeks there were no charges to be heard against officers communication from Chief Seavy asked that the board adopt a regulation revolver which policemen should purchase, and not be allowed to carry any other kind. He recom-mended the Colt No. 38. The communica-tion was laid aside for action in executive ses-

Patrolman D. Walker was given three days Patrolman D. Walker was given three days leave of absence to visit Kansas City. Patrolman McCray asked to be made a mounted policeman, providing that any of the force was to be increased, as he had rean to think it was

Patrolman Pat Cusick asked to be ointed a sergeant. Referred to the chief.
Officer C. H. Monroe was given permission
o go to Malta to testify in an important suit. The chief of the fire department was tructed to allow patrolmen to report from No. 4 engine house

Five dark lanterns, four nozzles and six axes were ordered purchased for the fire de-A fire aburm box was ordered in at Thirty-

third and Parker.
Freeland, Loomis & Co. of this city were awarded the contract for furnishing uniforms for the members of the fire and police de-It was announced that the charges against Patrolman Cox for brutality to a newsboy would be heard at the next meeting of the

As a license board the wise men then called John Bohn to the front to unswer to the charge of keeping his saloon open and selling liquor on Sunday. His place is at Twenty-fourth and Burdette streets. The testimony

showed that there were several men in the place drinking on Sunday.

The case of Anderson & Nelson, charged with keeping open and giving away liquor on Sunday, was called. Anderson came forward with witnesses to say that on the Sunday in question he was having the walls of his saloon cleaned by the men who were seen in there. Officers Haze and Vaughn testified to seeing firm's own witnesses testified that they were and the senate adjourned.

given liquor there.

In executive session the Colt's revolver, caliber, was adopted and bids for furnishing the force with same will be invited. George Crager and John Murphy of the fire department were reprimanded for their conduct toward Chief Guliagan.

It was decided to recommend to the city council that the work of remodeling the Goes hotel building, at a cost of \$1,200, for ill purposes, be commenced immediately. Nothing was done with the saloon cases, considered in open session.

SUSPECT NO. 4.

He Will Arrive in Omaha This Morning.

Chief Seavey received the following telegram last night from Chief Abbey of Nebraska City, dated at Holdrege, Neb. ; Have Lisk arrested. Will be in with him on The train referred to is that which arrives Omaha at 9:35 this morning over the B. & Lisk's arrest fastens another link in the chain of evidence which is rapidly being forged to completion about the murderers of

the white-haired old couple, and the story which this fourth suspect may have to tell upon his arrival here this morning will be iwaited with great interest.

A Little Saloon Row. A stranger strolled into Andy Shield's aloon at the corner of Twentieth and Pierce streets last night, and after ordering a drink laid down what Shield thought was a bad dol-He refused to take it and the customer then handed over another coin. Shield in-sisted on keeping the bad coin also, and the fellow objected. Then the men fought a few rounds, upsetting tables, chairs and pummeling each other generally. Some one telephoned for the patrol wagon, but by the time it reached the place the stranger had made his

escape. A Resolution of thanks. At a meeting of the local assembly 2845, K.

of L., the following was unanimously adopted: adopted:

Besolved, That we, the officers and members of local assembly 2845. K. of L. do hereby endorse the testimony voluntarily presented to the congressional committee on post offices and post routes by Mr. Edward Rosewater and believe the unqualified support of all organized labor to secure the passage of the postal telegraph bill now before compression by

telegraph bill now before congress,
Signed M. W. and R. S. James P. McCarthy Dead.

James P. McCarthy, a former business man of Omaha, died at Spiser, Colo., recently Mr. McCarthy was for several years in the undertaking business in this city, having established the business of which the firm Heafey & Heafey is the outcome. Mr. Phi McCarthy of this city is a brother of the de-

Falls City Nominees. Falls Cirr, Neb., March 31,-[Special Telegram to Tue Bes. [-At the citizens' can cus tonight a progressive ticket was nominated. The following are the nominers Mayor, Robert Clerge; treasurer, E. E. Metz clerk, Jule Schoenheit, councilmen, Dr. J. V Henchman and F. M. Harlow; board of education, D. M. Walls and W. R. Crock.

For Summer Dancing. The effect of some of the new beaded and spangled nets and gauzes for summer

dancing dresses reminds the New York Post of the robes won by the fairles "Midsummer Night's Dream." These seem, in their great delicacy, hardly fit for the wear and tear of the ball-room, as in the giddy mazes of the dance the pretty pendants are likely to come to rief, and then wnat destruction and trials of temper as these ornaments catch and interlace with those on other flying toilets. But these textiles are very tempting, as the tints are levely, and toilets formed of them are made up over clinging China silks the shade of the

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

The Dependent Pension Bill Passed by the Senate.

MR. PLUMB'S AMENDMENT DEFEATED.

It Would Have Increased the Na. tional Debt About Five Hundred Million Dollars In the House.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The senate met this morning at 11 o'clock. The house amendments to the senate bill for a public building at Atchison, Kan., were not agreed to and a conference was asked. Mr. Reagan then addressed the senate on

the bill for the issue of trensury notes on the deposit of silver bullion.

Mr. Rengan said the bill was intended to relieve the country from the effects of the blunder of congress in suspending silver coinage in 1873. He spoke at some length on the

The dependent pension bill was then taken up, the first question being on Plumb's amendment removing the limitation as to acrears of

Mr. Berry asked if any estimate had been made of the cost of removing the limitation. Mr. Plumb replied that the commissione of pensions estimated it at about \$478 900,000. and the chairman of the house come timated it at \$500,000,000. It would be somewhere about those floures.

Mr. Frye regretted that the amendment was before the senate. There was danger of overleaping in the matter of pensions. When Cleveland commenced to veto pension bills, not only the democratic party ratified when he did, but many business men in the re-publican party too. He warned the senators that they were imperiling the truest interests of the soldiers and creating a prejudice

Mr. Hawley spoke in a similar vein. The American nation certainly had not been stingy. The pension expenditure next year would be nearly \$130,000,000. No nation in the world ever appropriated for its soldiers a sum compared to that. He begged the old soldiers to remember that the objection of getting into another war would be not the cost of carrying it on but the consequences of it, and also asked them to remember that these enormous sums of money come out of the pockets, very largely, of people as poor as themselves. He related an anecdote of General Grant's last visit to Washington when, in a conversation on pensions, he said "If I were president I would sign any reasonable bill to relieve the distress of an honest soldier or his widow or children, but I would not vote one dollar to the abic bodled men."
"That last expression," said Hawley, "sank into my memory and that is my platform. I don't believe my state wants me to add \$500,000,000 to the debt of the republic."

After further discussion Me. Plumb's imendment was rejected—yeas, 9; mays, 49. The yeas were: Allison, Ingalls, Manderson, ishell, Plumb, Quay, Sherman, Turple,

The amendment by Mr. Call to include those who served in the Indian wars prior to 1870 was rejected. Amendment by Mr. Vest providing that be money to meet the appropriation under

the bill be raised by income tax was laid on Aroendment by Mr. Plamb to pay a pension of 88 per month to all who served ninely days in the late war who are sixty-two years , or as they attain that age was rejected by

Yeas-Allen, Allison, Blair, Call, Casey, Chellar, Davis, Dawes, Edminds, Faulk, Chellar, Davis, Dawes, Edminds, Faulk, ner, Frye, George, Gibson, Hawley, Henrst, Higgins, Hoar, Ingalis, Jones of Nevada, McPherson, Manderson, Mitchell, Moody, McPherson, Manderson, Mitchell, Moody, Merrill, Paddock, Payne, Pettigrew, Pierce, Stroman, Sweeper, rhees, Walthall, Washburn, Wilson of

Mays—Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Cockrell, Colouitt, Daniel, Harris, Jones of Arkansus, Pugh, Reagan, Vest, Wilson of Mary-

House.

Washington, March 31.-In the house today a resolution was adopted calling on the secretary of state for information showing what changes had been made by foreign countries since 1879 in the rates of the duties imposed on breadstuffs and what laws had been enacted or regulations made in such ountries since that date obstructing, pro-hibiting or in any manner interfering with the importation or the sale or such articles.

Mr. Henderson of Iowa presented the conference report on the urgent deficiency bil and it was agreed to. Only one amendment remains in dispute, the one appropriating \$20,000 to enable the secretary of agriculture to locate artesian wells. A further conference was ordered.

A bill was passed depriving United States adges of the authority to give opinions on nestions of fact, The house then went into committee of the whole on the army appropriation bill. After unimportant action the committee rose and reported the bill to the house. The action of the committee in adopting an amendment pro viding that no intoxicating liquors shari sold at any canteen was reversed by the house. The bill then passed.

Mr. Springer then introduced a joint resolution to retire N. P. Banks with the rank of major general. Referred. Adjourned.

New Orleans Races. New Omerans, La., March 31 .- [Special

Selling, one-half mile-Swifter won, Lexington second, Lena A third. Time - 5014. Selling, five-eighths of a mile-Captain King won, Germanic second, Relievo third, Fime 1:03%.
Selling, eleven sixteenths of a mile Miss rancis won, Lilly Lochiel second, Skobeloff aird. Time—1:09. Selling, eleven sixteenths of a mile—Lady Blackburn won, Puente second, Colonel Cox. Blackburn won, Factor third. Time—1:08¹/₂.
Handleap, eleven-sixteenths of a mile—Ornio won, Churchill Clark second, Reclase third. Time—1:00)₄.

Telegram to The Bee. | Summary of today's

Clifton Races.

CLIETON, N. J., March 31. - Special Telegram to THE BEE. |- Summary of today's Selling, one and one fourth miles Raveller

won, Gallus Dan second, Rudolph third.

Time-2:21.

Five-eghths of a mile Foxhill won, Nonnal second, Harry Irvine third. Time—1:06, Selling, one mile—Little Jake won, Mabel Glenn second, Henry George third. Time—1:46.
Oxford handleap, fifteen-sixteenths of a mile—Glen Mound won, Bonnie S second, Specialty third. Time—1:39%.
Thirteen-sixteenths of a mile—Nellie Booker won, Rafler second, Capulin third.

Thirteen-sixteenths of a mile—Khaftan ron, King Volt second, Cartier third. Time The Beet Sugar Bounty.

NELIGH, Neb., March 31.—[Special to THE BEE.]—At a meeting of the citizens of Autlope county, held in Neligh, Saturday, Marci 20, the following resolution was adopted:
Resolved, That we, the citizens of Antelope county, Neb., in mass meeting assembled, express our sincere gratification at the successful efforts of our United States senators, Hons, C. F. Manderson and A. S. Paldock, for the passage in the senato of a bill giving a bounty to the farmers for each ton of sugar beats raised and used in the manufacture of sugar. 20, the following resolution was adopted

Bismarck Writing Memoirs. BERLIN, March 31.—Bismarck is compiling a memoir for publication, which will com-prise the last twenty-five years of his official life.

March Arrests.

During March there were \$53 arrests. The stal amount collected in fines and costs was SICK HEADACHE CARTER'S Positively cured by these Little Pills. figestion and Too fiearty IVER PILLS. lating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness. Names Prowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coate Tongue, Pain in the Side

regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

STATE OF THE PARTY ARCHITECT MEYERS' REPORT

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

TORPID LIVER. The

He Says the Hospital Building is All

GOOD SUPERINTENDENTS SAVED IT.

Right.

He Considers the Building Good Strong, Substantial and Well Adapted For Its Intended Use-Full Report.

Architect E. E. Meyers paid his final visit of inspection to the county hospital yesterday afternoon and completed the work of going over the building and examining the work of the contractors. Last evening he filed the following report with the county clerks

OMARA, Neb., March 31, 1800.—The Honorable Board of County Compulsioners of Douglas County, Nebraska: Gentlemen: In obedience to your request and instructions as embodied in the following resolution of your

board:

Resolved That E. E. Meyers architect and ex-superintendents John F. Coots and D. I. Shane be directed to file a report with this board at their earliest convenience, slowing the condition of the county loopital building, and also whether the same is constructed in accordance with the plans and specifications and sentract.

WILLIAM TRUSTER. I have made an inspection of the county hospital and have to report that I am most agreeably surprised to find the building in the

condition which it is. At the time I examined the building last year I requested and insisted upon the discharge of the then superintendent and his as-sistants and had some doubt as to their successors' ability to save the building from demolition and ruin, but I am happy to find Mr. John F. Coots and his assistant, Charles McEachron, the successors, have been equa-to the task and have not only saved the build ing for the county but have provided a stru-It is perhaps will known to this board that I was not at any time the superintendent of this building in its construction, and living as I do at so great a distance from Omain, I did not and could not know what you or your superintendent had done or were doing. except when I came here, and although my contract as architect of the building required specifically that I should have the right to dismiss the superintendent, yet this was not done by you at the time required by me, and the work on the building was allowed to proceed under the supervision of the superintendent, and pay supervision of the superintendent, and pay-ments were allowed by the board on esti-mates made by the superintentient. Changes were made or tolerated by him, and if the work and material was not in accordance

Believing as I then did and do yet believe, that the county's interest, was not properly protected, I ordered the removal of those whom I believed were responsible for the ex-isting circumstances and having an evident desire, as I believed, to exent in favor of the iron sub-contractors a change in the iron work which would have involved thousands of dollars of useless expense to the county. While I have no desire to express an ophilch as to the legality or justice of the bill of extras, which I am informed has been usked for by the contractors, neither do I know their extent or whether they are just, but when I consider that your superintendent was allowed to order changes made in the work and material, is seems no more than just that their claims Schoold receive proper and Just consideration Work and material, I am informed, was allowed to be put in place which was found not to be of the sizes required by the plans, and which proved a detriment to the stability of the building and a source of necidents. But the wask in question been carefully examined by the superintendent, and the error cor-rected by him or them, it would have resulted in a great saving to the contractors and to the

with the plans and specifications why sh

such estimates have been made and paid by

If the work was once done under the direct supervision and direction of the super intendent or his assistant, whom the county selected to protect its interests ad in accordance with the plans and spect fications, and did not serve its purpose it cor-tainly would be a question of legality whether r not the county would be responsible for

doing the work twice.

This is a matter for your consideration and such evidence on the question as might be

abmitted to you.

In conclusion I have to report that while I the concursion I have to report that while I do not find that the building has been, strictly speaking, completed in accordance with the plans and specifications and contracts for its construction as originally made, still, as there has been numerous changes made by the then existing board of commis sioners, its members or superintendent or his assistants, as I have been informed, it is Impossible for me to state now whether there has been a full compliance with the contract or such directions as may have been given, or not, but I can say I find the building (except as to some minor matters which can be corrected at slight expense) substantially constituted and satisfact. completed, and sultable for the uses and pur-poses for which it was intended.

The building has been jeopardized by not The binding has been proportional the having the steam on the building during the past winter, and had the winter been one of the severity which often occurs in this climate it certainly would have been very destructive to the building, but as it is, the building is very good for what it has cost.
I have my doubts, serious doubts, if the building could be now contracted for unless it

be at a much greater sum than that for which the building was originally contracted. I have but partially dwell upon the causes, hereinbefore stated, which seem to be detri-mental to the construction of this building, but have endeavored only to answer your in tructions as fully as I was able to understand them. I am very respectfully yours, E. E. Mayens.



A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of leavening strength. U. S. Government Re-

port, Aug. 17, 1880. Comment Physicians Smok: and Recommend TANSILLS NOH 54

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